



M. MEACHAM, Editor.

PRESCOTT, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

THE THIRD LEGISLATURE.

This body met in Prescott on the 3d of October and adjourned on the 6th inst. There was some feeling created in the organization by the drawing of party lines on the part of Pima and Yavapai counties, when party lines had not been generally drawn in the election. The river counties felt that they had a strong claim for the speakership of one of the Houses, never having had an officer of either, but under the party ruling they were left in the cold. They punished Yavapai county by refusing to co-operate in fixing the capital at Prescott, but in other matters they made no show of resentment. The bills passed number some forty in all, and will we think be well received by the people. Chapter 50 of the Howell Code, the famous mining law of the Territory, over which there has been a wide difference of opinion, is to be numbered among the things of the past on the first day of January ensuing. The act which is to take its place will be found on the first page. It was introduced by Mr. Ellis, after the longer bills of Messrs. Osborn and Davis had been rejected, although both had many good points. It is very short and simple, and confers the power of regulating the mines upon the existing districts. An act regarding segregation, although separate, properly belongs to the bill, and will also be found on the first page of to-day's MINER.

Among the other acts of general interest, are those abolishing the office of Attorney General, creating district attorneys, making a Territorial Auditor, reducing the salary of the Territorial Treasurer, regarding roads and highways, concerning escheated estates, changing the general election from September to June, changing the meeting of the Legislature from October to September, of general incorporations, and several amendments to the Howell Code.

Among the memorials those for increased mail service, and regarding Pab-Ute county given in our present number, are perhaps the most important.

The Territorial expenses were considerably reduced, and the machinery somewhat simplified and improved. The bill for the raising of rangers was defeated on the ground that men could not be had, as was the memorial asking authority to raise a regiment of native volunteers. An elaborate bill "Of the Treasury Department," and one "Of public administrators" also fell to the ground. Resolutions of confidence in the Governor's administration; of thanks to Secretary Carter and to Delegate Goodwin; to the native volunteers; to the new company for navigating the Colorado; and to other parties were passed.

While we regret the party spirit shown in the organization of the Legislature, we more deeply regret that manifested on the introduction of certain resolutions which appear in another column. If Mr. Sybert wished to introduce resolutions laudatory of President Johnson and denunciatory of Congress, he had a right to do so, and Mr. Davis had a right to present such as he did. But we consider it, to say the least, very unfortunate that the Speaker thought it necessary in supporting Andrew Johnson to eulogize Jefferson Davis, or any one engaged in the late attempt to overthrow the government. The course of the south may have been bravely contended for, but it is lost, and re-creation and re-education concerning it can do no possible good, but on the contrary must retard the inauguration of that era of good feeling which all Americans should eagerly desire. Let us forget the unhappy issues of the past and devote our attention to the new questions of the day. As for the MINER while it is not a political paper it has been, and is for the Union under all circumstances and at any cost. It is with the Republican party in all constitutional efforts to rebuild the national fabric upon an enduring basis, it is with the Democratic party, and with President Johnson to the same extent, and no further. It holds, irrespective of the past, all men now to be loyal who are earnest in their efforts to bring the states together "distinct like the waves, but one like the sea," and all men disloyal who stand in the way of the consummation of this great and patriotic work.

In this relation we will say that a resolution endorsing the President would probably have been passed by both Houses, but the majority in the Council thought it unwise to attack a Congress which in the new mining law, and other acts, has treated the Territories with much liberality.

THE Santa Fe Gazette pronounces Colonel Frank Chavez, delegate in Congress from New Mexico, a failure. It says: "The cause is inherent in the man. Nature never endowed him with those qualities of mind which fit men to occupy high positions in the land with credit to themselves and with profit to those whom they represent. He did not even comprehend the magnitude of the duties he was expected to perform, and his place, consequently, might as well have been vacant, except in so far as drawing the per diem and mileage was concerned." We had supposed that Chavez would make an efficient and popular delegate.

Hon. Greene Clay Smith, M. C. from Kentucky, and now Governor of Montana, arrived in Salt Lake, September 30th, from the States, and proceeded to his new mountain home.

LEIBY-IRETERA-SICKHOOT.

We are informed that when Superintendent Leiby heard of the attack of the Mohaves upon the Wallapais, after the atrocious murders committed by the latter in the Sacramento district, he sent Iretera to reduce Sickhoote, the captain of the Mohaves, and to reprimand him for his course; but that the Governor's big seal paper of compliment to Sickhoote, furnished at the request of Mr. Hardy, reached the river a day or two later and was accepted by him and his braves, as higher authority.

Iretera returned to La Paz fully convinced we presume, that whatever the course of Mr. Leiby, the Governor and the whites generally, heartily approve the action of Sickhoote. Mr. Leiby should remember that the moment the Indians manifest hostility, they are to be dealt with in the most summary manner; and from all we can learn, the blow dealt the Wallapais by Sickhoote, has not only demoralized the latter, but united the Mohaves in their friendship to the whites. Sickhoote is the "big lug" about Hardyville and Mohave city, and he should be thanked, rather than rebuked, by the superintendent.

Since Mr. Leiby has not offered any explanation of the conduct of his "pets" in Skull Valley, or taken any steps to reprove the Wallapais for their frequent outrages, nor even visited them or the Pab-Utes, it will become him to find fault with Sickhoote for his good faith to the whites; and if Iretera would hold his high position among the Mohaves and the whites, he must not be misled into antagonism to Sickhoote, or to any red-skin who takes sides with our settlers and proves his friendship by aiding them in punishing the Wallapais, or any hostile tribe. In this connection we may say that Sickhoote and his band received the Governor's showy document with great satisfaction, and that, through an interpreter, the following acknowledgment has been received:

MOHAVE RANCH, Oct. 21, 1886.
Hon. R. C. McCormick, Governor of Arizona.
Sir—Your kind and courteous letter dated October 12, has been received. Allow me, on behalf of my braves, to return my sincere thanks for your compliment. We feel a deep interest in the whites, and will always try to benefit them and aid in exterminating the hostile Indians. Truly yours,

SICKHOOTE, his mark.
Witness, Daniel H. Smith, Interpreter.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The DAILY MINER for the session of the Legislature proved an entire success. The last number was issued early on the morning of the 7th inst., and, with two supplements, contained all the proceedings of both houses to the final adjournment. We are indebted to the honorable members and to the clerks for the facilities tendered us, and have special pleasure in referring to the following proceedings as recorded in the journals:

In the House on the 5th inst., Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on printing, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee on printing beg leave to submit the following report: During the present session the Journals have been regularly furnished the House, printed in a neat and convenient manner, and generally correct. The bills ordered printed, have been well executed, and the required number invariably given as required by the House. That in the opinion of the committee, all has been done in so new a country as Arizona, and the committee can not but congratulate the House upon the facilities afforded them in printing.

In the Council on the 6th inst., Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on printing, made the following report which was adopted:

The committee on printing ask leave to submit the following report: During the present session of the Legislative Assembly the Journals have been regularly furnished to the Council, printed in good style, and generally correct. The bills ordered printed have been well executed, and the required number given as asked for at the time. In the opinion of the committee all has been done that could be in so new a country, with the facilities at hand.

The following resolution introduced in the Council on the same day, by Mr. McKey, was adopted by both houses:

Resolved, by the Council, the House of Representatives concurring, That the thanks of the Legislative Assembly are due and are hereby tendered to the Territorial Printer, E. A. Bentley, who has exhibited a thorough knowledge of his duties, and has discharged them with industry, fidelity and impartiality, and that his courteous bearing insures him our esteem as a gentleman.

We publish a large number of the laws of the Legislature in to-day's MINER, including those given in our last. In our next number we hope to complete the publication of all the acts, memorials and resolutions, adopted during the session.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Attention is called to an article, from a New Mexican paper, copied in another column, which refers to this, the much talked of Southern Pacific Railroad. It will be seen that the corporators for Arizona are William H. Hasdy, Coles Bashford and King S. Woolsey, three men of enterprise and good representatives of our interests. This road is to follow the Arkansas and the Rio Grande to Albuquerque, and from there to go to the Pacific by the 35th parallel. The route is beyond question one of the most practicable across the continent, and with the grant of land already given the company by Congress and the promised subsidy, we shall not be surprised if the road is completed before that of the north.

To Arizona the progress of this enterprise will be of the greatest interest and importance. We learn that a deviation will be made from the 35th parallel to Prescott, which is about midway between the 34th and 35th, and that the work of surveying for the road in Arizona will soon begin.

FORT McDOWELL.

By Lieutenant Dubois, who was here a few since, we learned that brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sanford is now in command of this post, and that in his raid, before referred to, he was absent seven days and killed fifteen Apaches, besides taking nine prisoners. He is planning an expedition of twenty or thirty days, and will start at an early day. Colonel Bennett has gone to San Francisco, but will soon return to the charge of the government farm, which in the mean time is in the hands of Lieutenant Hancock, late of the Arizona Volunteers. The crops on the farm are reported as excellent. The following troops are now stationed at Fort McDowell: Company E 1st United States cavalry, brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sanford, 1st Lieutenant C. C. Carr. Company B 14th infantry, Lieutenant Vandervelde commanding, but soon to be relieved by Captain Loosley. Company D 14th infantry, brevet Major George R. Brady. Company F 14th infantry, Lieutenant R. C. Dubois. Lieutenant Force, of the cavalry company having lately been made regimental quartermaster, has gone to Fort Vancouver.

General Wallen is on the sick list, and has gone to San Francisco. Colonel Lovell is at Sacaton, but has no order to build. Major Hooper, late quartermaster of the district, has returned to private life, and is interested with his brothers Joseph and George and Mr. Grinnell, in stations at Yuma, Sacaton and Maricopa, and the sutler's store at Fort McDowell.

THE NEWS.

The New York Post's Washington special despatch says: "The Chronicle expresses the belief that the President is about to change his policy, and it is understood that two members of the Cabinet have advised him to declare in favor of the Constitutional Amendment."

Official returns elect H. L. Coke, Republican, in the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, now represented by Strauss, Democrat. The gain of two members in Pennsylvania offsets the loss of one in Ohio and one in Indiana, leaving the Republican strength the same as in the present Congress, so far as elections have been held.

The Catholic church at San Bernardino was destroyed by fire on the 2d of October. The Catholic ladies of Los Angeles are giving an entertainment to raise funds to build the church.

The U. S. steamer *Sawatch* arrived at the port of Wilmington on the 11th ult., bound on a cruise to the Gulf of California. General Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of General Grant's staff, and General M. D. Simpson, Commissary of Subsistence, also of General Grant's staff, are on a tour of inspection of the military posts of the Pacific Division. On Friday, the 12th ult. they left, accompanied by General Phineas Banning, for Fort Yuma and San Diego. These officers are to visit the upper Colorado.

By private hand we have the San Francisco Bulletin of October 13. Telegrams from the last show that the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa have gone largely Republican. Geary is chosen Governor of Pennsylvania by 20,000 majority, and there is a gain of two Congressmen in that State, one being the well known John Corvode. In Ohio Eggleston, Republican, beats Pendleton for Congress. In Indiana Colfax is re-elected by 2,000 majority, but the Democrats gain two Congressmen in the State. In Iowa all the members elect are Republicans. Commodore Stockton died at Princeton, N. J. October 7.

Rear Admiral Francis H. Gregory, of the United States Navy, died at Brooklyn, N. Y. October 4.

Secretary Seward, being too ill to attend to his official duties, his son, Hon. F. W. Seward, is acting as Secretary of State.

Santa Anna is encouraging the Fenians. Rarey, the horse tamer, is dead.

General Dix has accepted the mission to France.

THANKSGIVING.—The President has issued a proclamation, recommending Thursday, the 29th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God for all his mercies and benefits, and also recommending that the people humbly and devoutly implore him to grant to our national councils, and the whole population, that Divine wisdom which can alone lead the nation into ways of all good. The Governor has issued a proclamation which will be found in another column, recommending the observance of the day in Arizona, and we learn that Rev. C. M. Blake will preach in Prescott at 11 a. m. This is the first time a day of thanksgiving has been set apart in this Territory, but we trust it will be only respected. While as a people we have much to contend with, we certainly have much to be thankful for, and we should be glad to introduce here a custom so pleasant and proper as that of annually acknowledging the blessings we have received, and imploring a continuation of the Divine favor.

CAPTAIN WASHBURN, Lieutenant Hutton and Lieutenant Gallegos, of the Arizona volunteers have been mustered out, and tomorrow the Lieutenants go to the lower country. Captain Washburn will start in a day or two for Santa Fe. These officers have won a fine reputation as Indian fighters, and they return to civil life with the good wishes of the people.

COLONEL COLLINS has retired from the Santa Fe Gazette, and John T. Russell Esq., who has been the working editor for some years, is announced as editor in chief. Mr. Russell is a careful and able writer, and under his management the Gazette will fully sustain its good reputation.

A lady last week, had her likeness taken by a photographer, and he executed it so well that her husband prefers it to the charming original.

THE GOVERNOR, SECRETARY AND DELEGATE.

The following unanimous resolution of the Legislative Assembly is in striking contrast with the fault found with the Governor by his noisy and unreasonable opponents. It is an expression of confidence of which any public officer might be proud:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Council concurring, That the official and social intercourse had by the members of the Third Legislative Assembly with His Excellency Richard C. McCormick, and the knowledge of his administration of Territorial affairs, acquired by them during the present session, have confirmed them in the belief that he is an upright, prudent and capable officer; vigilant and impartial in the discharge of his duties, and earnestly devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the Territory and its people.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the journals of both houses, and a copy sent to His Excellency the Governor, and also to each paper published in the Territory.

The ayes and nays, on the above resolution, being called in both houses, every member voted aye.

The following regarding Colonel Carter's well deserved, although the Colonel has been with us but a short time:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Council concurring, That the thanks of the Legislative Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. J. P. T. Carter, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, as Secretary of the Territory, and for his gentlemanly deportment towards us as representatives of the people.

The following regarding the services of our Delegate in Congress is no more than just to a man who has the best interests of Arizona at heart, and who has tried to do his whole duty:

Resolved, by the Council, the House of Representatives concurring, That the thanks of this Legislative Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John N. Goodwin, Delegate in Congress, for the able and faithful manner in which he has represented the Territory, and especially for his efforts to procure the liberal act of Congress regarding the disposition of the mineral lands.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council.

THE VETOES.

The Governor vetoed two bills passed by the Third Legislature. Herewith we present his communication regarding them, and we think the vetoes will be sustained by the people:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PRESCOTT, Nov. 5, 1886.

Hon. Granville H. Oury, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir:—I return without my signature "An act providing compensation for inspectors, judges and clerks of elections." I find that for the number of precincts already established in the Territory this bill will require an annual expenditure of over five hundred dollars. Hitherto it has not been difficult to find persons willing to act as inspectors, judges and clerks, without compensation, and I apprehend no difficulty in securing them in the future. While the Territory is in debt, and the people demand retrenchment I cannot favor any outlay that is not absolutely necessary, however reasonable it may appear. I also withhold my approval of "An act amendatory of chapter 43, Howell Code, Of license tax," which provides for a reduction of the tax now paid by pedlars. This tax is not onerous, and at this time the Territory is in need of all the revenue from this source it can properly secure. Moreover, to reduce the tax upon pedlars who have but a temporary interest in the country, would seem to be unfair, if not unjust, to the traders permanently located here, and from whom a large tax is exacted.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

In the House on the 5th instant, Mr. Sybert introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Territory of Arizona, the Council concurring, that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in his policy of reconstruction of the Union, so manfully and persistently contended for, against the combined elements of Abolitionism, Fanaticism and Radicalism, is by the people of this Territory, and should be by all honest and correct thinking people, upheld and sustained, and that the general welfare, and in fact, the salvation of our common country, in harmony with the principles inculcated by our forefathers demand that we should condemn by actions that cannot be mistaken, as well as by language that cannot be misunderstood, the unwarrantable attempts of a usurping sectional Congress, to overthrow the Republican institutions under which we have been reared and educated, and erect in their stead, the engines of tyranny and despotism, thus destroying the vital principles of liberty and independence upon the American continent.

Mr. Ellis in the chair.

Mr. Buckalew moved that further consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Motion lost.

Mr. Davis offered the following amendment to the resolution, and moved its adoption: Whereas, We believe the prosperity of the United States, and happiness of the people, depends on the harmony and brotherhood of Americans north and south, and Whereas, As in war we believed in making the most vigorous war as the most merciful, so in peace we believe in making the most profound peace, discountenancing dissension and refraining from crimination and recrimination, which only tend to keep alive the expiring embers of our unnatural hate engendered by the late civil war; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That we will refrain from giving encouragement to either President or Congress, lest they interpret it as an endorsement of their extreme views, which we deprecate alike in one and the other.

Resolved, That we hope that the next Congress will fraternize and harmonize all discordant elements, that the President will give them his hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That the future safety of the nation demands that an example be made of Jefferson Davis, by his paying the penalty of treason, that the next step to securing the stability and strength of our Government, by winning the love of all its subjects, and to that end, we trust that Congress will remove all restraint over all the insurgent states not absolutely necessary to good order, and the

safety of the Government, restoring them as nearly as possible, with the new condition of affairs, to their old relations with the Union.

Resolved, That it is the religious duty of the Government to care for the orphans and widows created by the war, and to provide for the life comfort of the crippled heroes who so nobly battled for the life of their country's nationality.

Yeas and nays were demanded.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew and Davis—2.

Nays—Messrs. Barnett, Ellis, Little, McKenna, Osborn, Platt, Shack, Sybert and Mr. Speaker—9.

The question then occurred on the adoption of the original resolution.

Yeas and nays were demanded.

Yeas—Messrs. Barnett, Ellis, Little, McKenna, Osborn, Platt, Shack, Sybert and Mr. Speaker—9.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Buckalew and Dobbins—3.

So the resolution was adopted.

In the Council the vote on Mr. Sybert's resolution, was yeas—Messrs. Lount, Stevens, and Simmons. Nays—Messrs. Gass, Hardy, McCoy, Platt and Mr. President. So the resolution did not pass. Mr. Davis' amendment was not introduced in the Council.

MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is the report of the joint committee on Military and Indian affairs, of the Third Legislative Assembly. It will be read with interest, and we think generally approved:

REPORT.—The joint committee on Military and Indian affairs, respectfully report, that they have had the subject under careful consideration, and beg leave to present the following conclusions:

1. That the military force now in the Territory is entirely insufficient to protect the inhabitants from the depredations of the Apaches, Pab-Utes, and other hostile Indians. That it is in fact inadequate properly to guard the different posts, and to defend the roads and mails, not to speak of waging an aggressive war upon the barbarous enemy, which war is positively necessary to the successful opening of the country.

2. That experience has proven that the regular troops are poorly adapted to Indian fighting in this country; that while they hold the forts another force must be provided for the field—a force familiar with the habits and habits of the Indians; and who are eager to punish them.

That, as set forth in the letter of Governor McCormick to the Secretary of War, in June last, the qualities shown by the several companies of native (or Mexican) volunteers, in service during the past year were such as prove them to be the right men in the right place, and that it is much to be regretted that they were not kept in service. That the hearty thanks of the people are due to them for their marked efficiency, and that we earnestly recommend the Legislative Assembly to memorialize Congress for authority to raise a full regiment of them (it is thought that the men can be raised) for the term of two years, confidently believing it to be the only step whereby the hostile savages can be quickly, surely, and cheaply, brought to terms.

3. That for the immediate defence of the people, the organization of a company of rangers in each county, to serve only when actually needed, is a necessity; and that it is recommended that an appropriation to meet the expenses of sustaining the same, be asked of Congress, as a just and reasonable demand.

4. That the management of the Indian superintendency, for some time past, has been such as to injure rather than benefit the Territory. The superintendent seems to have entertained the impression that he could discharge the duties of his important office by remaining in one particular locality, while it is the judgment of your committee that he should visit all parts of the Territory, and by actual observation and intercourse become familiar with the wants of the various tribes. This duty has been so entirely neglected that many of the tribes are yet ignorant of the existence of a superintendent, and have had no share in the appropriations of the Indian department. As for instance the Moquis, who have within the past year sent two delegations to Prescott, to make inquiry on various matters with which the superintendent should long since have made them familiar. The present unfriendly attitude of the Pab-Utes and Wallapais, may be attributed to the same inexcusable neglect. Had the superintendent manifested any interest in them, they might have been kept in order. But worse than all, the superintendent has been unable to control the Indians living in his own immediate vicinity, as is clearly shown by the recent affair in Skull Valley, where they were the aggressors, and far beyond the imaginary peace line created by him.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the system of donations or presents to Indians, or of feeding them in the hope of gaining their friendship, is a false one, and that to place them upon reservations without a distinct understanding that they are to remain there, and the necessary power to force strict compliance with such understanding, is a stupendous farce. In conclusion, they would protest against the unfair representations of the superintendent, that the whites are determined to wrong the Indians, and that the recent offensive movements of the former against the Pab-Utes, Yavapai and Wallapais, are to be attributed to this determination.

It is their opinion, that excepting against the Apache who has always been considered hostile, the whites have not made any unfriendly demonstration until entirely satisfied—as in the case of the Pab-Utes, Yavapai and Wallapais—that they were bent on war, and already guilty of unprovoked atrocities. In the popular judgment, that on the first sign of antagonism it is necessary to deal summarily and severely with all Indians, and that half-way measures are of no avail; your committee would express a hearty concurrence.

O. D. GASS,
Chairman of Council Committee.
A. E. DAVIS,
Chairman House Committee.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—On the occasion of a late serenade given to General Halleck in San Francisco by the veterans of the Mexican war, that officer said:

"Gentlemen, fellow citizens and fellow soldiers, I am exceedingly obliged to you for the honor conferred on me by your election, and come before you now simply to thank you for it. You know it has come to be the rule of the military service of the United States, that any officer who makes a speech of more than three sentences shall be dismissed. (Laughter.) I have spoken two already, and thank you in the third, which is the end."

Wise sayings often fall to the ground, but a kind word is never thrown away.

FROM PIMA COUNTY.

A correspondent, writing from Tucson on the 5th, sends us the following items:

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER.—Mr. John H. Allen leaves here in a few days for Port L. Bertard, Sonora, for the purpose of erecting a warehouse for the reception of merchandise from California for this place, it being 170 miles overland, and one of the finest natural roads in the world. Mr. Allen has also sent funds to San Francisco, for the purpose of buying a vessel to convey goods to the new port. This will make the goods come cheaper, the freight being much less. The French have evacuated Sonora, the Liberals whipping Imperial party out. General Lumbez, a German and an Imperialist, was killed in action near Ures the capital. General Wallen has left here for California on sick leave. Mr. Allen has made satisfactory arrangements with Governor Piquiera for the transit of merchandise. The post known as Fort Mason (Calabasas) has been abandoned and another one established in the Santa Rita mountains forty miles from here. A large party of Texans passed through here yesterday, General Wilbur, formerly Surveyor General of New Mexico was with them. He had quite a number of loose horses with him. I learn that he is an agent of the San Antonio and El Paso mail line, and that he intends putting on coaches from Fort Yuma to El Paso; there is a weekly mail carried in coaches from El Paso to San Antonio. The freight trains of Messrs. Tully and Ochon, left here a month ago for Santa Fe for goods, also the train of Leopoldo Carrillo. The Paymaster paid off here on Tuesday last, he is now at Santa Rita. The weather here is very mild, I sleep with a single sheet over me. The corn crop here is said to be very good. Messrs. Bashford and Leiby arrived here October 31, after a visit of a few days Mr. Leiby started for La Paz. The Apaches have visited us, they came into the valley and succeeded in stealing (within one mile of town) thirty-five head of the mules, the property of C. T. Hayden Esq., the soldiers followed them but without success, the Indians having had some several hours the start.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the 27th of July last, the President approved the act of Congress incorporating "The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company."

"Regarding the route on which this Company is to build a railroad and telegraph, the act says: 'Beginning at or near the town of Springfield, in the State of Missouri, thence to the western boundary line of said State, and thence by the most eligible railroad route as shall be determined by said company to a point on the Canadian river; thence to the town of Albuquerque, on the River del Norte, and thence, by way of the head waters of the Colorado Chiquito, and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, as near as may be, to the Colorado river, at such point as may be selected by said company for crossing; thence by the most practicable and eligible route to the Pacific. The said company shall have the right to construct a branch from the point at which the road strikes the Canadian river eastwardly, along the most suitable route selected, to a point in the western boundary line of Arkansas, at or near the town of Van Buren.'

"The capital stock of the company is to consist of one million of shares of the value of one hundred dollars each. Also, the Government grants it of land 'Twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passed through any State, and whenever on the line thereof, the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is designated by a plat thereof, filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, etc.'"

The Board of Commissioners of this company is required to meet in Turner Hall, Saint Louis, on the 1st of next month, or at such time, within three months thereafter, as any ten of the commissioners from Missouri may designate, to organize, and provide for the opening of books of subscription. As soon as ten thousand shares are subscribed for, and ten dollars paid on each share, the subscribers are to elect a board of thirteen directors, who will manage the affairs of the company instead of the commissioners appointed by the act.

James L. Johnson, Esq., Hon. Henry Canby, (since deceased) and Hon. Francis Perce are commissioners for New Mexico; King S. Woolsey, Wm. H. Hardy and Coles Bashford, for Arizona; and William Gilpin and Henry C. Leach, for Colorado. The commissioners for this Territory are too well known for their enterprise and energy to require special reference at this time, further than to say that, if the commissioners of other States and Territories are men of like character and standing, we have reason to hope that the whole line of railroad will be completed year or so previous to July 4, 1878, as required by the act.—*Albuquerque (New Mexico) Press*, Sept. 18.

HONORS TO MR. EHRENBURG.

At the annual meeting of the Arizona Pioneer (now the Arizona Pioneer and Historical) Society held on Monday evening, the 5th instant, Governor McCormick, of the committee to prepare resolutions in memory of Herman Ehrenberg, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the pioneers of Arizona sincerely deplore the sudden and violent death of Herman Ehrenberg, widely known among the earliest to recognize and proclaim the great mineral wealth of the Territory, and an untiring and hopeful advocate of every measure calculated to hasten the opening and development of the country. That the memory of a citizen of such enterprise, intelligence, scientific knowledge, sagacity, fidelity and integrity, so accomplished in professional life, so estimable in his private relations, and so prominently and honorably identified with the progress and prosperity of the Territory, will be cherished with warm and constant regard by this society, of which he was a honorary member, and with the spirit and purposes of which he was in hearty sympathy.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning worn by the members of the society for the period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be entered in full upon the records of the society, and sent to each of the papers in the Territory, and to the San Francisco papers, with a request for their publication.

The building of the Pioneer Society is Prescott is draped in mourning.

THE Eureka mill, on Lynx creek, is said to work finely. We hope all concerned will prosper.